

*See O'Leary, Human*  
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# Dominican Peace Force Set Up

## 5 Nations Sign; Brazilian to Head Troops

Deputy Post Goes  
To U.S. General;  
New Truce OK'd

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SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—An inter-American peacekeeping force has come into being for the first time in history with the signing of a document that will have great impact on the Western Hemisphere.

Brazilian Gen. Hugo Panasco Alvin was named commander of the multi-nation army now holding positions between the contending forces in the Dominican civil war.

Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr., commander of U.S. troops here, was designated deputy commander of the inter-American force.

The formal signing of the agreement was carried out in the Embassy Room of the Embajador Hotel yesterday.

Imbert Addresses Nation

As the historic document was signed, there were these other developments:

1. Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera, head of the junta controlling all the Dominican Republic except the tiny rebel enclave in downtown Santo Domingo, made a radio broadcast declaring he did not intend to create a dictatorship. His speech was interpreted by one U.S. official as sounding like that of a man who intends to stay in office.

2. There were reports that top U.S. officials here have reached agreement with the rebel president, Col. Francisco Caamaño Deno, on a slate of Dominicans to set up an interim government under the constitution of 1963 that would be headed by Antonio Guzman, a member of former President Juan Bosch's government.

3. The advance party of an 1,100-man Brazilian military unit of soldiers and marines arrived in Santo Domingo to join the OAS peace force. An equal number of U.S. Marines are expected to leave the island.

### Capital Relatively Quiet

There was relative quiet in Santo Domingo. The rebels are sealed off from contact with the junta forces by the U.S. corridor, the Ozama River, the international safety zone and the sea.

An estimated 500 junta troops and police are still holed up on the bullet-pocked national Palace inside rebel territory.

The OAS announced it had worked out an informal cease-fire between the two warring factions. A 24-hour truce it arranged to evacuate dead and wounded expired at noon Satur-

day, but fighting did not resume.

An OAS spokesman said Caamaño and Imbert had agreed not to open fire unless attacked.

The bloodshed and trouble that brought the peace force into being was symbolized by an electricity failure half-way through the signing ceremony last night.

Military officers of the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras and Jose A. Mora, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, completed the ceremonial signings in the eerie light of photographers' battery-powered lamps.

Signing the peace force document were: Mora, Palmer, Brazilian Col. Carlos de Meira Mattos, Costa Rican Lt. Col. Alvaro Arias, Honduran Col. Policarpo Paz Garcia and Nicaraguan Col. Julio Gutierrez Ribera. Among the witnesses was U.S. Ambassador W. Tapley Bennet, Jr.

President Johnson's special emissaries, McGeorge Bundy and Cyrus Vance, did not put in appearance as they continued to work on a solution to the political impasse.

Mora said the signing of the document establishing the inter-American force "marks a truly historic occasion. It is the first time that an inter-American peace-keeping force has been organized—a force which has been established by, and will serve under, the direction of the Organization of American States."

"The purpose of the inter-American force is clearly not one of intervention, but rather one of rendering assistance to the people of a sister nation."

"The creation of the force demonstrates once more the capacity of the Organization of American States to adjust to new conditions and to deal with new problems, problems having characteristics not even envisaged at the time the charter and the Rio (mutual defense) Treaty were drafted."

The national commanders, all wearing blue and gold armbands over their uniforms bearing the letters OEA (Spanish for OAS), agreed that the peace-force commander would have operational control of the force but be responsible to the OAS for deployment and assignment of the troops.